

# Philadelphia Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1840.

No. 1091.

For the Recorder, on Sabbath  
It is a pity, said my friend Jamieson, as we were conversing on a subject of seriousness, "it is a pity that people should have sometimes changed their course of life, and not have also changed their hearts." The subject of conversation was of a nature to excite an interest rather painful. He expatiated on it for a while with much sympathy. But the particular soon were lost sight of, or seemed to become the foundation of a remark of wisdom. Out of the abundance of a heart that is sensible to whatever hinders the happiness of men or the appearance of the beauty of truth, my friend drew forth a reflection of the highest importance. (I will not venture to say of whom.)

Through there was no want of sociability, I discovered from the turn of his remarks that there was sorrow at the heart of his companion. It was evident, and therefore I knew it must be considerable, because he is generally pleased in order to make those happy who are with him. I kept in mind the more carefully a sentiment which only the depth of his sorrow had elicited. "The tongue of the just is as choice silver." The truths it utters are of general application, and the consideration of them is always profitable.

He will be much exposed to grief, who is constantly liable to lose what he esteems greatly. Hence the depressions of a good man. The well-wisher of his kind, the man who delights in the happiness and virtue of others, has laid his bosom bare to the shafts of grief. Though there is a conscience in depraved man, sin is very common, and the cup of human sorrow is therefore nearly full. The heart of a truly benevolent man is wounded by even what the wicked do thoughtlessly, not to speak of intentional injustice. But the crushed flower will sometimes yield a rich perfume, and such frequently is the wisdom resulting from a Christian's patience.

Many things confirm the remark of my friend. Whatever is virtuous and Christian is concerned in the truth of it. And not only the calamities, but the successes of the Gospel, in human experience, will demonstrate that "it is a pity, if men ever change their course for the better, that they do not also change their hearts." Because otherwise they fail of showing forth the features of the way of truth, and whatever may be apparent, they really arrive not at the first boundary of duty.

When we behold a Christian, therefore, like a child of the world, not applying his holy rules of life, nor striving after severity and virtue, we must believe he thinks but little of the discipline he is bringing upon a holy cause. His own low estimate of the salvation in Christ is written very legibly. Many are emboldened in their mistakes, some of the observing are grieved, and perhaps not one is strengthened in a dutiful and holy course. It is, besides, a self-deception, likely to terminate in ruin. Is it not a pity? What danger would have been shunned, and how bright a path would have been followed to eternal life, if the heart had been changed when the course was?

When I see that there is difficulty in distinguishing the Christian from his neighbor by his actually superior virtue, and that neighbor smiles at the Christian's views, and prides himself in his own ways, I apply the remark of my friend: "It is a pity people will change their course and not change their hearts." But it is a painful thought.

When amiableness is wanting, and estrangement seems to have entered within the walls of Zion, and the world cannot turn its eye of interest on the company of the faithful in Christ and say, "see how these Christians live one another!" I say there is something wrong; and it is a pity.

forget that they are sacrificing their eternal interests, by a dread to sacrifice the temporal? It is a pity if men are not glad to do, and suffer, and sacrifice, since by an Infinite Sacrifice they are redeemed. It seems like an unwillingness to be cured of salvation. It is carelessness of their eternal security. Therefore it is a pity. "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

May there not be some who have never thought they had need to change their hearts; in reality? "Make you a new heart; when you be clean," seems to be one of the plainest requisitions of the Bible. There are sins which none but whose course is changed can commit, and he whose heart is not changed is sure to commit them. There are dangers which none but the externally reformed can incur, and if their reformation be not in heart as well as in life, they are sure to incur them. These perilous sins of those whose outward course is changed, are what my friend, in his goodness of heart, lamented. Their influence reached, he thought, far beyond the undoing of them who fall into the errors.

For even the inadvertencies of wise men become the arguments of fools; and the slight deviations of a Christian from his rectitude, the sinner will mark as the line of his own course. It is a pity. But since it is so, we must provide against supporting others, by our occasional errors, in their course of constant error. It is a little sin, it is a slight evil, perhaps; but when that little sin becomes a fair specimen of life, or that slight evil is of the same hue as a fellow-being's whole course, it is a serious thing. The evil, instead of being slight, is two-fold and great.

The life and the heart should therefore both be changed. The external reformation is ever imperfect in the proportion that the soul is not improved. So certainly is this true, that we might go further than my friend's observation teaches, and say, it is a pity that men should ever try to change their lives without changing their hearts. The attempt to accomplish external improvement by itself alone, must fail. It is not only a pity that the outward virtue be assumed without the heart being changed, but that it should be tried, or endeavored after. The inward deficiency will constantly manifest itself, to the deformity of the beauty of even the exterior of virtue. Soon the outward goodness, being by itself, is not only marred, and deficient, but wholly absent and lost. The body without the spirit is dead. Very brief is the time for which it can retain its symmetry, and keep itself from the power of decay.

From the New England Farmer.  
Benevolence in Birds—Their Usefulness, &c.

The communication of H. C. in the Farmer of the 5th inst. relative to the canker-worm, in which he says the only effectual remedy against these insects known to him is "the encouragement of birds," brings fresh to my recollection some reminiscences respecting this persecuted, interesting and useful race, which we think will be pleasing to our readers, particularly to the younger ones. We can hardly say with the writer of the article, that "killing a small bird should be placed in the penal code next to killing a child;" but we do say that it ought to be met with a punishment sufficient to prevent the destruction which annually takes place, in mere wantonness or sport, among the innocent songsters of our groves and orchards. We have been almost disposed in times past to bring the boys before Judge Lynch, and might probably have done it could we have put our hands upon them.

While residing in Lancaster a few years since, we were located near the river which runs through the town, whose banks and intervals are ornamented with numerous fine elms and other trees, which add much to the beauty of this pleasant village; in these trees the birds congregate in great numbers and rear their young. A gigantic elm, the admiration of travelers and the pride of the village, threw out its wide spreading branches over the cottage in which we dwelt, and while it shielded us from the scorching sun, afforded in its ample bower (a forest almost in itself) a secure retreat for a great variety of birds, whose movements afforded

much amusement for the family. Among these birds were a pair of crow black-birds, who had selected the fork of a partly decayed limb very high in the tree, as a place to build their nest and rear their young. Having in my juvenile days some prejudice against this bird, as I was taught that with the crow it would dig up the newly sown corn, and commit sundry other depredations, I therefore viewed them with a suspicious eye as I saw them in company from day to day upon my newly planted grounds, busily engaged in helping themselves to what they liked best. I satisfied myself soon, however, that they had been vilified and slandered, and that they were friends and not enemies; it was evident that they were clearing my grounds of grubs and worms at a great rate. They soon found that I was no enemy to them, and consequently became quite tame and familiar, following the plough or barrow, with nearly as much confidence as the domestic fowls. It appeared that there was a good state of feeling among the numerous tribes that inhabited the tree, consisting as they did of many families, embracing the robin, the blue-bird, sparrow, golden robin, and a variety of others, and things seemed to prosper among them and go on well, until the night before last, when a "flection," (a fatal day to the feathered tribe). During that night there was a very high wind; early in the morning I was awakened by an unusual clamor among the birds, and rose to ascertain the cause. I found that the decayed limb, on the fork of which was the crow black-bird's nest, had been broken off by the wind, and the nest and contents (five young ones,) precipitated to the ground, and that four of them were dead or dying. The surviving one was nearly fledged, and could fly a little. I picked it up from the grass and placed it in a secure situation, supposing the distressed parents would take care of it. The old ones continued their clamor all the morning, which with the sympathizing cries of the other birds, formed a melancholy concert.

While the black birds had perched upon a neighboring tree near the road, still giving vent to their sorrow, a boy passed with his gun, fired and brought them both to the ground and carried them away in triumph; luckily for the boy, I did not witness the barbarous deed, but it was noted by one of the family and reported to me. As I had become somewhat interested in the unfortunate orphan, I proposed to my children that they should feed it with worms until it could take care of itself, and accordingly placed it in a pen under the tree, and returned to my work near by. It was not long before I heard from the young bird its peculiar note which it uttered when its parent brought food, and on looking up, saw that it had hopped up on to a joist to which the board fence was fastened, and to my delight and surprise, beheld a blue-bird in the act of feeding it. That beautiful passage of Scripture flashed upon my mind—"Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings? and not one of them is forgotten before God?" My curiosity was raised to see what would be the issue, and I soon found that any further care on my part would be superfluous, for the young chap had fallen into better hands. It was with the deepest interest I watched the movements of this devoted pair of blue-birds to their adopted one, for it appeared that both male and female had taken part in this work of disinterested benevolence, and devoted themselves with unremitting attention to its wants, until it was able to take care of itself. For a couple of days it remained near the spot where I first saw the birds feeding it, and being near a window, I had a good opportunity to see how things went on between them. It appeared that the young one kept his benefactors pretty busy; for their incessant labors could scarcely satisfy the young gourmand, as upon an estimate after much attention, he received a portion of food every two and a half minutes, during the day, which appeared to consist of worms and grubs. The black-bird probably weighed twice as much as both blue-birds, and when it opened its capacious mouth to receive the food, it seemed as though its kind friends were in imminent danger of being swallowed whole. The blue-birds appeared alternately with the food, and lit down a few feet in front of the bird on the fence, and viewed with apparent astonishment the ex-

tended mouth of the young one for a second, then hopping up, deposited the food, then as quick back to the first position, regarding for another second the marks of satisfaction, the object of alms, and then away for a new supply.

In a few days the young bird found the use of its wings, and was followed by its faithful providers, for nearly a week; it had by that time learned to find its own food; and soon it fell in company with some of its own kind and kin, and I could recognize it no more. Whether it ever returned to express its gratitude to its foster parents, we have never learned.

Many of my neighbors could testify to the above facts, as some of them called daily to see for themselves.

EXTRACT  
FROM THE LETTER OF  
Hon. James Garland, of Va.  
To his Constituents.

Another ground of objection to this notable scheme is, that it will endanger the safety of the public money. It would seem to me, fellow-citizens, that facts alone were sufficient to sustain the truth of this objection. The account of losses by individual and bank agency, stands thus:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Individual agency—by depositing agents, &c.    | \$4,250,000 |
| By Collectors and Receivers, to October, 1837. | 2,178,022   |
|  | \$6,428,022 |
| By Banks, as depositories, about.              | 750,000     |

Excess of loss by individual over bank agency. \$5,678,022

To this may be added about \$300,000 for individual depositions since October, 1837, and deducted about \$700,000 collected or secured, leaving a net balance of \$5,278,022 in favor of bank depositories. These are the simple amounts as gathered from the Treasury reports, unadorned and unembellished by the modern system of magnifying and diminishing arithmetical rhetoric.

In reference to this subject, I find in the last annual message of the President the following deprecating and deplorable statement, which was evidently taken from the one-sided report of the Secretary of the Treasury; not by a misstatement of fact, but by a suppression of fact—a suppression which leads to a false conclusion of fact. The message says:

"The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been and are likely to be sustained, by any class of agents, have been the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers."

In opposition to this statement of the message, I place the following extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in reference to this identical question in 1834. It is:

"It is gratifying to reflect, however, that the credit given by government, whether to bank paper or bank agents, has been accompanied by smaller losses in the experience under the system of state banks, in this country at their worst periods, and under their severest calamities, than any other kind of credit the government has ever given in relation to its pecuniary transactions. Hence, unless the states and the United States should both derive it proper, gradually, and in the end entirely, to dispense with the paper system, and which event is not anticipated, the government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter, and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment in their place of other, and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, convenient, and economical."

And, as a most conclusive and triumphant refutation of it, I quote the following extract of a letter from General Jackson to William J. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, dated Boston, June 26, 1833:

"It is unjust to the state banks" (says he) "to attribute to them the embarrassments of the government and country, which led to the suspension of specie payments, and a depreciated paper currency; all those evils are attributable to other causes."

In consequence of combinations among men of wealth, opposed to the war, the requisite loans of money could not be procured—disasters overtook our arms, for the want of necessary supplies of funds; and others were threatened. If patriotism ever actuated banks, it was felt in the operations of many of the local banks at that gloomy period. At the hazard of their existence, they furnished the means of raising armies and maintaining them in the field, and it was in

their efforts to sustain the government, that they so far crippled themselves as to be obliged to suspend the payment of specie. If the Bank of the United States had then existed, it must have done as the state banks did, or it would have effected nothing in support of the government. If it had not joined the combination against the government, it could not have furnished the funds which the exigencies of the country required, without suspending the payment of specie. Instead of hostility and persecution, the government owed the state banks gratitude and support. Their credit during the whole war was as good as its own; and without their aid, the treasury must have stopped payment."

I might quote further from this celebrated correspondence, but it is unnecessary. Now what is the whole case? Why, the government being engaged in an arduous and bloody war with one of the most powerful nations on earth, had no money of its own, nor sufficient credit to obtain it. It tried treasury notes; but they depreciated to so great an extent that they had become unavailable. In this extremity the banks rushed to the aid of the government, and so expanded their issues as to compel them to resort to a suspension. With this suspension hanging over them, like a mass of dense clouds, their notes were worth more, and were more available to the government than its own notes. In proof of this I cite the following testimony of James Monroe:

"I well remember, however, that when I was called by the President to the Department of War, on the 31st of August, 1814, the certificates of the treasury were selling at 80 in the 100, by which \$20 were lost. It was evident that if a reliance was placed on the sale of certificates only, a still further decline would ensue, and that the worst consequences might be apprehended. The country was invaded through the whole inland and maritime frontiers, and powerful squadrons were at the mouth of every bay and river leading to our principal cities, which were threatened with attack and ruin. The metropolis of our Union had been forced, and our public buildings destroyed. Such was the state of the country and the funds, when I entered the Department of War. Under such circumstances, an appeal was made to the patriotism and interest of the cities, and the banks within them, by the Department of War, with the sanction of the President, for loans of money necessary for their own defence, for that of the maritime frontier, and the Union. For the first loan that was obtained, one million of dollars from the city of New York, which took place a few days after I entered the Department, no price was fixed. As treasury notes were selling for 80 in the 100, that was claimed, but not accepted. It was left for subsequent adjustment, to be settled on fair principles. Several millions of dollars were obtained from the District of Columbia, and principal cities throughout the Union, and, according to my recollection, at par."

Thus, that which is now seized hold of to charge as a loss to the government, by the use of depreciated bank notes, was in reality a saving; because, if the government had used its own notes, they were more depreciated and less available than bank notes. Why is it that the accurate investigation and lynx-eyed sagacity of the Secretary of the Treasury did not discover this immense and notable loss to the government by the use of depreciated bank paper, when he made his celebrated report in 1834, when the whole truth was important? Why is it that he could then ascribe this bank depreciation to the calamities of war, but now, by iniquendo at least, to the curses of the banking system? The object to be effected now is the reverse of what it was then. That's all.

The loss of \$750,000, which I have stated accrued to the government from bank depositories, arose entirely from those failures which were produced by the operations of the war, and the exertions of the banks to aid the government. Since that time, not one dollar has been lost. Of the \$28,000,000 on deposit in the banks at the suspension of 1837, every cent has been paid but \$805,000; and that is well secured. What becomes, then, of all the predictions of immense losses to the government by the insolvency of the banks?—all vanished into thin air—all falsified.

The reliance upon fine and imprisonment, and bond and security, for the safety of the public money in the hands of individual agents, is too uncertain to be trusted. Human nature is so frail, and the seductions of temptation so strong, that I have no faith in these means of security. We have had too many melancholy proofs of their insufficiency immediately under our own eyes, to try it again, and I have no wish to see them multiplied. I agree in sentiment with the judge of whom the poet says:

"He sent the thief who stole the gold away,  
And punished him who put it in his way."

I believe the government is only adding to the causes of demoralization, which now so extensively prevail in the country, by opening so many new sources

of temptation to poor frail human nature, as this system will do. I believe that demoralization and defalcation will only be increased, and that what has been the history of the past, will only be confirmed by that of the future.

The advocates of the sub-treasury scheme, for the purpose of exciting public prejudice against the banking institutions of the country, and through that instrumentality, securing the adoption of their pet scheme, have uniformly ascribed the severe revolution which overtook the country, to the overaction of the banks. A few simple facts will falsify this charge. General Jackson was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1829. On the first of January, 1830, there were 330 state banks, with a capital of \$145,192,208, and a circulation of \$61,323,898. In 1832, General Jackson vetoed the bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, and earnestly recommended the use of state banks as fiscal agents. The policy of General Jackson was to use state banks as auxiliaries in his operations against the Bank of the United States; and in September, 1833, he withdrew the deposits of the public money from that institution, and employed the state banks as public depositories. He also, for the purpose of avoiding the distress which the withdrawal of the circulation of that bank would produce, and the speedy collection of its loans, urged upon the state banks to expand their circulation. On the 1st of January, 1835, under the influence of this policy, the number of state banks had increased to 558, with a capital of \$331,250,337, and a circulation of \$108,692,495. Through the years 1835 and 1836, this system was in the full tide of successful experiment; and accordingly we find that on the 1st of January, 1837, the number of banks had increased to 709, with a capital of \$440,195,710, and a circulation of \$140,185,890. This increase of banks and banking capital, during General Jackson's administration, certainly goes out of the policy of the government in relation to the Bank of the United States. It was greatly stimulated, too, by the rapid increase of surplus revenue during the years 1834-'35-'36, which, on the 1st of January, 1837, amounted to the enormous sum of \$42,000,000, which the banks were authorized to discount upon, under the flattering prospect that it would not be speedily called for; the price of one staple commodity, about 10 per cent, particularly cotton, which constitutes the larger portion of our domestic exports, began to rise in value, and gave a new impulse to the spirit of speculation and enterprise which acted and reacted upon the banks and speculation, until all overacted themselves, and produced the revolution which followed. That revolution, disastrous as it certainly was to the commerce and agriculture of the country, swept over all interests, and seriously affected the banks. The overtrade in foreign productions left an immense foreign debt hanging over us; the rapid and immense fall in the prices of cotton and other productions, rendered a resort to some other resource for payment necessary. This resource was specie. This heavy foreign demand for specie, the deposits act of 1836 distributing the \$40,000,000 of surplus revenue among the states, its injudicious execution, the embarrassments of the country, and the alarm of depositors, produced a sudden rush upon the banks for specie, which left them so alternative but to suspend or add hopeless ruin to the embarrassments which had overtaken the people and themselves. They wisely resolved upon suspension, for which the government changed its policy, withdrew its confidence, added to the protraction of the suspension, and increased the prevailing embarrassments. In 1838, specie payments were generally but prematurely resumed. In 1839, growing out of this premature resumption, aided by the injudicious speculation of the Bank of the United States, in the great staple of the country and its consequent losses, a partial suspension took place in 1839. Of the 950 banks in the United States in 1839, 243 only suspended; 62 suspended in part; 498 continued payments in specie, and 56 broke or discontinued. Of those that suspended, 48 have resumed, and the balance will resume. I have no doubt, in the course of this year, unless the policy of the government prevents it. When we consider the extent of the revolution, the immense losses which have been sustained, it is matter of surprise that all but 50 of these numerous institutions have weathered the storm, and will be so promptly ready to resume their business. Of the suspension of 1839, the President thus speaks in his late message:

"A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repaid the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good-will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the institutions themselves promoted."



Another, and to my mind irresistible, argument against this noble scheme is, that it restricts the receipt of the public revenue to "gold and silver" only. I regard this as not only impracticable, but not desirable, and that it would, in the effects, curtail our expanded and expanding commerce; reduce the demand for, and consequently the value of, our domestic productions; reduce the demand for, and consequently the price of, labor; and reduce, to an enormous and ruinous extent, the value of property. The prices of produce are always regulated by the foreign market and foreign demand; and the value of property very much by the quantity of circulating medium. The present estimated amount of specie in the country, is about \$25,000,000; an amount totally inadequate to all the purposes of our foreign and immense domestic trade. Now is this amount to be increased to the demands of trade and business? Can it be done from the mint? These costly establishments add but about two and a half millions a year to the specie circulation, and most of that is consumed in plate and other articles. Their increase will not keep pace with the annual increase of our regular trade. Will it be supplied from foreign countries? If it is, we must restore our whole system, by exporting more and importing less; which, to an extent necessary, as the advantages of trade between nations, like individuals, must be reciprocal, may hazard nearly our whole foreign trade. I will test the probabilities of this foreign supply, by that standard which is most favorable to my opponents. I take the imports and exports of gold and silver for the years 1832-'33-'34-'35-'36-'37 and '38. In these seven years, the imports of gold and silver were \$85,685,363, and the exports but \$30,631,205, leaving an excess of imports over exports of \$55,054,158. How has this benefited the country? During the same seven years, the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports \$117,380,312, and thus this excess of importation of specie over the exportation, added to the excess of importation, has saddled the country with a foreign debt of \$172,434,369, which is to be paid. From 1821 to 1831, inclusive, when the currency and trade of the country was much more regular and steady, the exports of specie exceeded the imports \$3,497,001. Yet the condition of all classes of the country was generally more prosperous. If this be the result of increasing the specie circulation of the country by foreign importation, no man in his senses would desire to see it continued; for ultimately it would overwhelm us. The only alternative, then, for the exclusive gold and silver system, is to produce trade, labor, and commerce, to the present specie standard, and the slow operation of the mint. Such a system may work well for the Shylocks of the day, by building up American Rothschilds and Barings, but will work ruin to the property holding and debtor class.

It has been urged by the authors of the sub-treasury scheme, that its operation is to be confined solely to the keeping safely of the public money, and that the Federal Government, as it has no power over the business and commerce of the country, should pay no regard to its influence, good or bad, upon these; but when the scheme is presented to the people's acceptance, we find it uniformly accompanied with recommendations of its salutary influence upon the trade of the country; and thus we have the admission, indirectly, that the management of the public revenue, is to be made subservient to the uses of trade, and the preservation of a good currency. It is contended by those high in power, that this scheme, by reducing the amount of banking, will have a tendency to bring us near a metallic currency; which last, it is said, if in use, would prevent speculation and restrain credit. If this hypothesis were true, then it would follow, that failures in business, and fluctuations in prices, never occurred in countries, where the currency was purely metallic. Is this made good by history? So far from it, that the most ruinous fluctuations in prices have occurred in times and places, where paper currency was unknown. Take, for an example, the following, from "Jacob's Inquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals." In England, in the 12th century, the price of wheat varied from 2s. a quarter (money of that time) to 18s. and 6d. In the 13th century it varied from 1s. and 6d.; in 1213, to 1l. 4s.; in 1257, in 1258, it rose to 2l.; in 1270 it rose to 4l. 18s., and sometimes sold at 6l. 8s.; in 1288 it fell to 1s. and 6d.; in 1317 it sold at 2l. 4s. before harvest, and immediately after harvest 14s. In those days there were neither banks nor bankers in England, except the persecuted Jews, who were merely lenders of coin. And now let us see whether failures in trade, arising from stimulated credit, are prevented by metallic currency. There is a well known example in the city of Hamburg, which, for three years about the close of the last century, owing to the conquests of Napoleon, enjoyed a great monopoly in the importation of British and American commodities for the consumption of the German states, and other countries in that quarter of the world. The stimulus given to business in that city during the period stated above, in the space of three years, raised prices to such a height, and so stimulated credit, that in the space of three months, in the year 1799, eighty houses in that city failed for an aggregate sum of \$12,000,000. This instance, so frequently quoted, that it has obtained the character of universally accredited history, occurred in a country where no other than metallic currency was known, and is an eminent example of the truth, that credit and indirect speculation are

not exclusively the offspring of banks and paper money. Instances parallel with those I have quoted, and tending to the same point in this question, abound in the history of former times, and even in recent days, in countries where neither banks nor bank paper exist; but the limits of this address do not admit of further comment on the subject.

It has been often asserted that this sub-treasury scheme contains the germ of a great national bank, which will, in time, be the sole depository of the coin, and the maker of all the bank paper, which is to constitute the currency of the country; and this, it is not difficult to see, will, in a certain contingency, spring up under the all-controlling law of stern necessity. The demand for coin, it is said, to supply this scheme, will, in good times, not exceed, at any given period, more than \$3,000,000, although the amount of revenue paid in coin, in the course of any given year, will be equal to about \$20,000,000. The first sum, it is said, will be the maximum withdrawn from circulation constantly, as the disbursement of the revenue will, in prosperous times, when the banks are in good credit, find its way again into their vaults, it will be seen at once that this cannot be the case in times of commercial distress, when a demand for coin, to pay foreign debts, is draining the banks, and thus diminishing their credit. When this last case occurs, as it must frequently, owing to the unstable prices in Europe of cotton, (the great export of the United States,) then the money disbursed by the Government will be hoarded by individuals, and never reach the vaults of the banks; and hence, in a time of such pressure, we may safely calculate that the banks must sustain an abstraction from their coin, in a single year, of \$20,000,000, which will be hoarded and withdrawn from business; and this through the agency of the treasury alone. To what result this will conduct us it is easy to see. The banks thus oppressed and scourged by the action of the Government, and the foreign demand for coin, will, in the end, find the employment of capital in banking unprofitable, and close their business. The foreign demand for coin, at such a crisis, will drain the country of the precious metals, and then will come that intense suffering of the people which, in this as in every other country, looks only to relief from present oppression too intolerable to be borne; then the wild cry of a whole people will come up to this Government for relief; then the state banks will no longer exist, and much of the coin of the country will have gone abroad to pay a foreign debt, and what remains will be held by the Government; then the Federal Government will be required to use the specie in the sales of its Treasury as a basis for a currency in paper, based on the people's taxes; bankrupt citizens will implore, and the paralyzed enterprise of the country will uplift its trembling hands and ask for mercy; and then will the sub-treasury stalk forward with its hundred arms outspread, and all its machinery ready. Then give but the power to emit treasury bank notes and you will have a currency unlimited in its amount, as, for a time, it will be in credit. From that moment, (how near to, or remote from, us, a merciful God only knows,) from that fated moment, the North American Republic ceases to be. The occupant of the Executive chair is then no longer the President known to our Constitution; he is from thence forward seated on an imperial throne, covered over with dictatorial power; the rights of the states, with their powers, are driven before the breath of his nostrils, like withered leaves before the blast of the tempest; and, instead of a proud nation of freemen, strong in the possession of their liberties, under a Government of limited powers, a consolidated empire of slaves will kneel at the footstool of a despot, begging from him, as a boon, that liberty which our fathers, at the price of blood, bequeathed to us as an unalienable right.

#### LATE FROM FLORIDA.

From St. Augustine, by way of Charleston, we have the following particulars: Two Indians had come into Tampa from Hopalong, who stated that they were anxious to come in with their followers in consequence of a misunderstanding between them and Sam Jones and Wild Cat. One Indian was killed, and one taken prisoner, by Captain Holmes, of the 7th Infantry, about a week ago, who struck upon their trail. Sixteen horses were also captured.

From the St. Augustine News, 25th ult. A Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at this post on Monday next, of which Brigadier General Armstrong is President, and Colonel Walbach, Colonel Gater, Major Churchill, Payne, M. Clinck, Ashby, Captain Fulton, and Lieut. T. P. Ridgely are members.

It is said that overtures have been made to General Taylor, by the chief Indians who figured in the massacre at Caloosahatchie, to permit them to come in, and be transported westward.

"Bock Agen."—Gen. Carroll, a candidate upon the Loco Foco Electoral Ticket of Tennessee, has backed out from the drive. A few weeks ago, he made publicly a series of charges against Gen. Harrison, and, through the Newspapers, challenged the Whigs to a public discussion of those charges. Col. Jones, the Whig Elector, accepted his challenge, met him, completely routed him at every point, and put him to utter shame. Thereupon, the General, alleging the want of documents or something else, withdrew from the canvass, and the Loco Foco have put up a Mr. Andrew Ewing in his place. *Rel. Register.*

#### Great National Convention OF YOUNG MEN.

The Baltimore American gives a full and glowing description of the Great National Whig Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 4th inst. The account is too long to be crowded into our paper, unless to the exclusion of every thing else; we must therefore content ourselves, by giving, in a few detached sketches, a faint view of portions of this imposing pageant.

Delegations were in attendance from every state. From Thursday evening until Monday noon the tide, augmented continually by fresh accessions, set steadily towards the reception room at the Eutaw House, where names were registered and lodgings assigned in the hospitable houses of Whigs throughout the city. New England came in force—from the banks of Kennebec, from the green hills of Vermont, from the valley of the Connecticut, where echoes of triumph yet linger, prolonging the shouts of recent victory so nobly achieved there—from gallant Rhode Island, her sister in glory—from the bosom of the Old Bay state, where Independence leaps upon his spear and looks towards Faneuil Hall—from town and city and rural abode they came, an ardent band, bringing with them the unconquerable spirit and steady purpose which never yet have ceased to characterize the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Empire State gave forth her sons, from the shores of Erie to the waters of the Hudson, and the sound of her voice was like thunder, as it mingled with the blended acclaim of the congress in host. From the plains of Monmouth and the battle fields of Trenton and Princeton, and from the regions adjoining, came an earnest crowd bearing the veiled image of New Jersey, and with mute eloquence appealing to friends and brethren for justice against the violence which had done outrage to her honor. The Democracy of Pennsylvania gathered from every valley of the Keystone state—from our sister city of Philadelphia, from Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Uniontown, from Carlisle, York, Chambersburg and other towns of the interior—marching under the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe, whose favorite name, sounding through the Alleghany heights, and along the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the rocky battlements of the Monongahela, has roused an enthusiasm which nothing can suppress.

Ohio was first in reaching the city through her Zaneville delegation—an evidence of zeal which she will be eager to repeat at the polls in due time, and one which befitted her well, since she claims the Farmer of North Bend as her son and citizen. Indiana, mindful of her own history and of his services who once protected her in the days of her infancy, stood forth in a strong delegation of many youth. Michigan held not back, but with Illinois and Missouri, gave stout hearts and warm ones to join in the brotherhood of the national communion. The spirit of Kentucky, noble and generous as it displayed itself at Harrisburg, mingled with the aggregated elements of patriotic ardor gathered from all quarters of the Republic.

From Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—delegations came, fewer in numbers than from the more contiguous states, but all animated by that feeling of a common enthusiasm which constitutes a bond of brotherhood between Whigs in all quarters of the Union—and prepared to join with their brethren in the solemn pledge about to be entered into before the eyes of the whole country. North Carolina, eager to vindicate her claim once more to the glory of being a Whig State, and to give a token of the spirit with which her name will be redeemed next fall, poured forth a powerful detachment of her chosen youth; while the Old Dominion, from the wide extent of her territories—from the highlands and lowlands—gave up her noble sons, who came with the song of Virginia's deliverance on their lips, to receive in turn congratulatory shouts from the delegation of their countrymen. The delegation from Virginia was estimated at fifteen hundred strong. Delaware, as in the days of the Revolution, marched gallantly to the rendezvous, and once more the Delaware and Maryland lines stood side by side, united in a common cause. Our neighbors from the District were with us, too, in great force.

Representatives were here from beyond the Mississippi—from the borders of the great Lakes—from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The sons of the Puritans met with the descendants of the Cavaliers—the Western Buckeye was seen side by side with the Palmetto of the South—the dwellers on the sea shore saluted the hardy mountaineer. There was a general commingling of hearts and voices—local prepossessions, individual preferences, every thing that might withdraw the mind from the one great purpose of the meeting, were set aside, in order that one undivided, deep felt and universal feeling of opposition to the party in power might have a hearty, loud and unanimous utterance. This voice has gone forth; it will reach every corner of the land—it will roll through valleys far and near, and reverberate from mountain to mountain. It will mingle with the rushing sound of the Mississippi waters, and blend with every breeze that sweeps over the plains of the South; New England will echo back the voice which the Empire State shall prolong, and Pennsylvania take up the flying sound, until the note of remonstrance and indignation shall swell into one of triumph and victorious joy.

#### THE PROCESSION.

The procession was led by Captain

James O. Law, Chief Marshal of the day, and an aid on each side on horseback. He had appointed five assistants; they were Messrs. James H. Mellick, Washington Booth, Charles H. Winder, Levi Farnestock, and J. W. Osborne. A fine band of music immediately followed the Marshal, playing *Harrison's March*, as composed by Professor Dielman. Then came the president and officers of the Baltimore City Delegation, bearing a large white banner on a frame, with the following appropriate inscription from a new and popular song:

"The People are coming from plain and from mountain,  
To join the brave band of the honest and free,  
Which grows as the stream from the leaf sheltered fountain  
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea;  
No strength can restrain it, no force can retain it,  
Whatever may resist, it breaks gallantly through.  
And borne by its motion as a ship on the ocean  
Speeds on in its glory—  
Old Tippecanoe!  
The iron-arm'd soldier, the true-hearted soldier,  
The gallant old soldier  
Or Tippecanoe!!"

A number of barouches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United States Senate, and his Honor Sheppard C. Leakin, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriages, and on foot, came the sub-committee of arrangements, the Harrison Convention and the central committee, distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The delegates from the several states then came in order, bearing banners and appropriate mottoes.

The delegation from New Jersey displayed the state banner, with the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be required."

The North Carolina delegation was comprised in one body under a banner displaying the arms of the state, the motto upon which was, "On, Stanly, on!" Tennessee came with the sable weeds of solemn mourning on her flag, for one of her great and good men has just passed away. This token of respect to the memory of the talented and virtuous Hugh L. White, produced a deep sympathy of feeling on the beholder. The motto of the standard was—"Not that she loved Caesar less, but Rome more."

The Ohio delegation was preceded by the banner of the state, with the well selected motto:—"She offers her Cincinnati to redeem the republic." One of the banners borne by the delegates from this state represented a demand of the surrender of Fort Meigs by Proctor, and bearing Gen. Harrison's reply: "Tell your General his capture will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders."

The delegation from Indiana displayed a flag with the inscription—"She will cherish in her manhood the defender of her infancy."

The delegations from some of the states were very numerous, and displayed flags variously ornamented.

Bands of music were placed at intervals throughout the whole line. As the procession moved on through the city, and stretched out its lengthened line, the array was most imposing. Such an immense concourse moving like "an army with banners," never before on such an occasion thronged our avenues—while from one end of the mighty column to the other, loud acclamations ran, renewed from rank to rank, and bespeaking the strong enthusiasm which prevailed in every heart. Baltimore street was one long gallery of beauty. Innumerable white handkerchiefs waved by fair hands greeted each advancing pennon, and in the waving of handkerchiefs and to smiles, and bright glances from the windows, the Young Whigs returned loud cheers with uplifted hats. It may be safely calculated that for every three rounds given for the Whig cause generally, one was especially devoted to the ladies of Baltimore. The extent of the procession could not have been less than two miles, marching in platoons six to ten abreast.

In entering the enclosed ground appropriated for the meeting of the Convention, the procession passed through a triumphal arch, decorated with flags. This spot, known as the Canton race course, is even and smooth, and covered with a rich, grassy sward.

The Rev. Henry B. Bascombe, of Kentucky, then fervently and eloquently addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, after which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, introduced John B. Thompson, esq. of Ky., the chairman of the committee of chairmen of the several delegations represented, by whom the Convention was called to order. Mr. T. on behalf of the same committee, then announced the nominations for President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to by acclamation.

The following resolutions, recommended to the adoption of the Convention by the committee of chairmen, were then read by Mr. Thompson of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Convention of the Whig Young Men, assembled at Baltimore, the fourth day of May, 1840, that the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the late Whig Convention at Harrisburg, is hereby cordially approved and ratified, and earnestly recommended to the support of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to sustain the said nomination, the young men of the Union should unite their zeal, enthusiasm and vigor, to the wisdom, experience and judgment of their seniors, and to insure its triumph and success they should immediately adopt thorough and efficient organization.

Resolved, That for that purpose it be recommended to Democratic Whigs everywhere, to form Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, in the respective towns, counties and cities of the states, which shall establish and maintain an active political correspondence, and procure and circulate political information.

Resolved, That these clubs or associations when formed, shall select and appoint the ablest and most efficient orators to address the people on all proper occasions, as may be deemed advisable, to proclaim the truths of Republican liberty, and to expose the abuses and corruptions of a spoils party which would enslave the people by an odious and insufferable Federal despotism in the form of an unchecked and unbalanced Executive, arrogantly assuming the power, dictating laws of revenue and finance, recommending standing armies in time of peace, demolishing the coordinate departments of the federal government, proscribing individual citizens, and daringly attacking the rights and sovereignty of the states.

Resolved, That we will not yield or relax until the great work of reform and of redress of grievances be finished; and to insure perseverance to the end of this noble but arduous struggle for civil and political liberty, we will meet in our clubs at stated times, regularly; we will print and publish useful matter; we will address ourselves in every reasonable and respectful form to our fellow countrymen; and, finally, we will immediately precede the Presidential election in the fall, at such times as the central clubs of the respective states may appoint, assemble in state conventions throughout the Union to consider of preparations for the coming contest.

Resolved, That to carry out these resolutions, the "Republican Committee of Seventy-six," appointed by opponents of the present administration, at public meetings in the city of Washington, February 15 and 18, 1840, and the "Young Men's Committee of Forty-one," be and the same are hereby constituted the Central Democratic Tippecanoe Club of the Union; and the Central Whig Committee of the States respectively be and they are hereby constituted the Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, whose duty it shall be to correspond immediately for the formation of city, town and county clubs, and to superintend all the other interests of the great and glorious cause to which we here pledge our dearest devotion and most patriotic exertions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each delegation to raise a free contribution of one dollar from each of its members, to support the opposition press at the city of Washington, and generally to oppose the tyrannical tax upon the officeholders of the Presidential party.

Resolved, That the fund thus raised shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Seventy-six at Washington.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and the following was then offered and adopted also:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to call on the several states, through their Vice-Presidents, for brief statements of their present political condition and prospects.

In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the Convention severally called on gentlemen, who addressed the convention in regard to the current of popular opinion in their particular states, the ruin of business and destruction of trade growing out of the measures of the administration, the necessity that was felt for a change, and the conviction experienced that nothing but the election of General Harrison could arrest the disasters that threatened to overwhelm them.

Upon being called upon, speeches were delivered by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. John Sergeant of Pa., Mr. Wm. C. Preston of S. C., Mr. Southard of N. J., and Mr. Graves of Ky.

The Convention adjourned at four o'clock, to meet again at the Monument Square on Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

#### Gen. Harrison—Abolition.

From the New Orleans Bee.

The following letter was written by Gen. Harrison to a gentleman well known to the people of this city:

"Cincinnati, 26th November, 1836.

"My Dear Sir: I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.

"1st. I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves, but upon the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states in applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

"2d. I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the district.

"I received a letter some time since from John M. Berrien, esq. of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at

length than I have now done, but to the same import.

"I am, yours truly,  
"W. H. HARRISON.  
"To Thomas Allen, Jr.,  
"of New Orleans, and  
"now in Cincinnati."

These were the sentiments of Gen. Harrison less than four years ago. They were written after the last Presidential Election, and refer to similar opinions written to Judge Berrien before that Election.

Gen. Harrison's opinions have undergone no change since the date of the above letter. His whole course concerning our domestic institutions has been decided, firm, and without the shadow of change.

From the Charleston Courier.

We give place with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question:

Savannah, April 11, 1840

Gentlemen:—You call upon me in your paper of the 8th inst., to make public a letter addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of Abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the editor of the Daily Telegraph, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established,) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer:

The letter in question was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things which did not occur. It was, therefore, not made public, and I fear, has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them; as I have done to the editor of the Telegraph. The letter embraced three points:

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the states, or the district of Columbia.

2. He expressed the opinion that the tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.

3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office, the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

1. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

#### SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.

We understand that this thousand times refuted slander was trumped up anew at a Van Buren meeting, a week or two since, by a shameless demagogue. The castigation given below was administered some years since to persons of similar character to himself with excellent effect, and we commend it to his special attention.

Ohio paper.

"We say again and again, for the information of distant readers, that the law on which General Harrison voted had nothing to do with debtors or debtors. It was no part of our civil code. It related only to the punishment of scoundrels and rogues, (of like character with those who circulated this calumny,) such as break into their neighbors' houses at night to steal and plunder—such as burn haystacks, kill horses and cattle, remove landmarks, obtain money under false pretences, destroy bridges, break down tombstones, rob the graves of their dead, live in a state of fornication, assist prisoners to escape from justice, &c. It had no connexion with the debts or business of an honest man. Felons and villains alone came within its cognizance—and none but a felon's or a villain's heart could be so base as to attribute to a valiant and faithful poor old soldier, like Harrison, a design to sell his neighbor for debt! I have no charity for such men. I mean such as have seen the law, or are acquainted with the true facts of the case."

Truth is powerful.—On the evening of the day on which Mr. Morehead addressed the people here, a gentleman of the Van Buren party, who had thoughtlessly indulged in the disparaging remarks published in the Administration papers respecting Gen. Harrison, assured us that he felt deeply ashamed of having done so. His remarks are worth recording, as a lesson to others. "So fully," said he, "has Mr. Morehead vindicated Gen. Harrison from the slanders of his opponents, that I feel guilty of ingratitude to the brave old man, in having sanctioned, even jokingly, the base charge of cowardice made against him. No American citizen should forget the noble services of Harrison, or mention his name but with the respect due to a national benefactor. I never will again."

Newbern Spectator.

#### Weekly Almanac.

| MAY.          | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES.      |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 14 Thursday,  | 5 30 57    | 5 30 57   | New 1 50 after.     |
| 15 Friday,    | 5 26 58    | 5 26 58   | First 6 04 after.   |
| 16 Saturday,  | 5 26 58    | 5 26 58   | Full 16 6 14 after. |
| 17 Sunday,    | 5 16 59    | 5 16 59   | Last 26 31 after.   |
| 18 Monday,    | 5 07 0     | 5 07 0    | New 1 50 after.     |
| 19 Tuesday,   | 4 59 7     | 4 59 7    | First 6 04 after.   |
| 20 Wednesday, | 4 50 7     | 4 50 7    | Full 16 6 14 after. |



# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Thursday, May 14.

**Corrections.**—In the hurry of putting our last paper to press, the date of the inside form remained unaltered, April 30; it should have been May 7.

In our first page an error of more consequence occurred. Our types, like some of the Van Buren editors, by leaving out portions, seemed to be inclined to pervert the meaning of Gen. Harrison's expressions. In the note at the bottom of the fifth column, the expression was intended to be, "you will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in"—the words *never find* were left out.

### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In a late number of the *Madisonian*, we find a statement, made out from official documents, which exhibits the expenses of the government for each year, from its first organization in 1789 to the commencement of the present year.

From this statement it appears, that during the eight years of Gen. Washington's administration, the average expense for each year amounted to \$1,986,524.63. The average population of the country during that period was 4,205,045; consequently the average tax on each individual to provide for the expense of the government was 47 cents.

During Mr. John Adams's administration of four years, the average expense for each year was \$5,302,587.70. The average population being 5,029,899, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 6 cents.

During Mr. Jefferson's administration of eight years, the average expense of each year was \$5,162,508.58. Average population 6,099,277; tax on each individual 1 dollar and 6 cents.

During Mr. Madison's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was \$18,085,617.48. The average population being 7,759,076, the tax on each individual was 2 dollars and 33 cents. It was during this administration that the late war with Great Britain was carried on.

During Mr. Monroe's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was \$13,067,925.07. The average population being 9,638,134, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar 36 cents.

During Mr. John Q. Adams's administration of four years, the average expense for each year was \$12,625,478.58. The average population being 11,569,003, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 9 cents.

During Gen. Jackson's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was \$18,224,901.88. The average population being 13,785,128, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 32 cents.

Mr. Van Buren has administered the government three years, during which the average expenses have amounted to the enormous sum of \$37,135,554.33 for each year; and the average population being 15,757,030, the tax on each individual is 2 dollars and 36 cents!

The administration of John Q. Adams was put down because of its alleged extravagance; yet the tax on each individual was only one dollar and nine cents. Gen. Jackson succeeded, and "retrenchment and reform" was pretended to be the order of the day. His eight years expired, and Mr. Van Buren came in, "pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and under his very prudent and economical administration, the amount required of each individual for the support of government is but two dollars and thirty-six cents!—very little more than twice as much as under the so called extravagant administration of J. Q. Adams; and only three cents more than during Mr. Madison's administration, when we were engaged in a war with the most powerful nation on the globe.

How much more will be added to the annual expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration, should the militia be organized, as proposed, into "a standing army of 100,000 men," we shall not attempt to calculate; the evil already being sufficiently enormous. Each of our readers can calculate what proportion will fall to himself of the present expenses, and judge whether he can bear an increase. Two dollars and thirty-six cents is the average tax on every man, woman and child in the United States. How much would that be to a family of eight—a man, his wife and six children? The

shower is ready, eighteen dollars and eighty-eight cents! Rather a formidable tax bill to be made up, at the present low price of produce!

We have hitherto escaped direct taxation, except for a short time during the last war with England; but if the present wretched expenditures are continued, how long will it be before we shall have a swarm of new officers among us, demanding a tax upon every thing we possess, to be paid in gold and silver, the only currency which the government intend to receive, if the sub-treasury system can be forced upon the country? The probability that such a state of things will soon occur, may be inferred from the following statement.

The article in the *Madisonian*, from which the facts in the preceding statement are drawn, gives also the gross amount, and the yearly average, of the payments made under each administration, on account of the public debt created by the war of the revolution and the late war with England; from which it appears that

Gen. Washington, in eight years, paid \$38,092,956.92; averaging each year \$4,511,619.61.

Mr. Adams in four years, \$18,957,902.60; averaging \$4,739,490.67.

Mr. Jefferson, in 8 years, \$65,186,398.53; average \$8,148,299.82.

Mr. Madison, in 8 years, \$83,428,942.78; average \$10,428,617.85.

Mr. Monroe, in 8 years, \$101,366,111.22; average \$12,670,763.90.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, in 4 years, \$45,303,533.43; average \$11,325,883.36.

Gen. Jackson, in 8 years, \$64,198,338.43; average \$8,024,792.25. During Gen. Jackson's administration the whole of the public debt was extinguished, and a surplus revenue accumulated of forty millions of dollars.

When Mr. Van Buren's administration commenced, the nation was free of debt; Mr. Van Buren, therefore, had no national debt to pay, yet he has managed to spend all the accruing revenue of the country, and twenty millions of dollars besides!!

Next year, according to the provisions of the compromise act, the tariff is to undergo a reduction of ten per cent., whereby the revenue at the custom-house will be greatly reduced; how, then, will the deficiency be made up to supply these extravagant demands upon the treasury? A high tariff, a direct tax, or a national debt, must be the result.

The Van Buren Democratic Republican Convention assembled at Baltimore on the 5th inst. and was duly organized; some fifty or sixty members being present, exclusive of the Maryland delegation.

After due deliberation it was determined to nominate Mr. Van Buren as their candidate for President of the United States; but the Convention adjourned without making any nomination for Vice President! This result was predicted by the Whigs, from the incipient appearances of disorganization in the party, and their fears lest the nomination of Gov. Polk should estrange the friends of Col. Johnson. A very satisfactory solution of this abortive action of the Convention, will no doubt be furnished in due time by the editor of the Standard.

Intelligence from every portion of the country brings corroborative testimony of the rapidly increasing popularity of Gen. Harrison—his fame seems to float on every breeze. In allusion to this, it was pleasantly observed the other day, that even the Pigeons, in their joyous carolings, were constantly warbling out, *Tippe ca noo! Tippe ca noo! Tippe ca noo!*

A sagacious citizen of our country, who seeks all occasions to add to his stock of information, in conversation with a friend the other day, inquired what were the provisions of the Alien and Sedition law, to which reference is so frequently made. His friend appeared to be no better informed on the subject than himself; for so it is, though we all unite in condemning the law, few of us have read it, or know any thing about it. Failing to elicit the information he desired, our citizen replied, that he had heard much said about the alien and sedition party, and he was thinking it must be the Administration party, for they carried the election in the city of New York this spring by alien votes, and by sedition raised a mob in Harrisburg, which, eighteen months ago, drove the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature out of their hall.

James B. Sheppard, esq. of Raleigh, has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of H. L. Holmes, resigned.

The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says—"The char-

acter election at Albany on Tuesday resulted in the election of a Whig Mayor, and a Whig Alderman in every Ward in the city! Every Ward, too, has increased its majority. The old Regency struggled hard, but their strength has departed."

### Twenty-sixth Congress.

#### FIRST SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 30.  
The bill granting a quantity of land to the state of Michigan to aid that state in making a canal around the falls of St. Marie, was read a third time and passed; as was also the bill for the benefit of the Selma and Tennessee Rail Road Company.

Friday, May 1.  
Reports from committees were received, and one or two private bills were considered; the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, May 1.  
The general appropriation bill, received from the House, was amended, read a third time, and passed.

The Senate held a short executive session, and afterwards adjourned to Thursday next.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 29.  
Mr. Lincoln, on leave, presented the memorial of William Wright, in reference to the manner in which the debt lately due to the United States from the Commonwealth Bank, in Boston, had been satisfied, which on his motion, was referred to a select committee.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, and a debate of some length occurred on a motion to strike out the appropriation for the branch mint in Georgia; but the motion was rejected.

Several proposed amendments were agreed to, and others rejected. At a quarter before eleven the committee arose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 30.  
Mr. Cushing, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the republic of Mexico; which was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The general appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, the consideration of which was continued until eleven o'clock at night.

Friday, May 1.  
Several bills from the Senate were read a second time, and referred.

The general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and considered until eleven o'clock at night.

Saturday, May 2.  
The general appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the day was spent in the consideration of it. The committee rose, and reported the bill to the house; it was finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, May 4.  
The house, for form's sake, met at eight o'clock, and immediately adjourned over to Thursday, for the purpose of furnishing an opportunity of cleaning the hall, taking up the carpets, &c.

#### WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates from the Electoral District of Orange, Person and Granville, held at Red Mountain on the 25th of April, there were present,

From Orange—Harrison Parker, and Willie P. Mangum, esqrs.

From Person—Col. Robert E. Palmer, Benjamin Sumner, esq. Thomas Magehee and Dr. Portius Moore.

From Granville—Ivey Harris, esq. Dr. James L. Wortham, Col. Clement Wilkins, Henry W. Jones, esq. Col. Carter Waller, William H. Webb and Lewis Tharpe, esqrs.

Dr. Wortham was appointed chairman, and Benjamin Sumner secretary.

The Convention being organized, on motion, two delegates from each county were appointed a committee to report, &c. to wit: Thomas Magehee and Col. R. E. Palmer, from Person; Ivey Harris, esq. and Col. Clement Wilkins, from Granville; H. Parker and W. P. Mangum, esqrs. from Orange; who, after retiring and consulting, reported the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Hillsborough, be nominated as candidate for Elector of the Electoral District composed of the counties of Orange, Person and Granville, to vote for William H. Harrison of Ohio, as President of the United States, and John Tyler of Va. as Vice President.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, and in their opinion the desire of the community generally, that the candidates on the opposition Electoral Ticket shall canvass their respective districts thoroughly.

On the question being taken, both the

foregoing resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion of Col. Wilkins, the following resolution was introduced, to wit: Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee to notify Dr. James S. Smith of his nomination, and to convey to him the desire of this Convention, that he shall canvass this district to the extent of his ability, and to request his acceptance of the nomination.

Whereupon H. Parker, esq. said, that having been appointed one of the delegates from Orange, he had early determined not to assent to the nomination of any one, who would not agree to canvass the district as far as practicable; that his attention had been turned to Dr. Smith as a fit selection, from his long experience, his decided ability, and sound republican principles, and the more especially from the fact of his intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison and Gov. Tyler; that he had written to Dr. Smith urging his acceptance of the nomination, in case it should be tendered, with an understanding that he would canvass the district; that the Dr. had replied, expressing his desire to have another gentleman nominated, and stating some cogent reasons why he thought it would be best, yet indicating a disposition to acquiesce, (as every good citizen ought to feel bound to acquiesce,) in the wishes of the public, when unequivocally expressed, and concurring in the opinion, that an open and vigorous canvass is eminently desirable, and intimating that if the duty should be thrown on him, he should feel bound to do all that his health and ability would admit of, to advance the great and good cause.

Whereupon the Convention being of opinion that the fullness and directness of the information superseded the necessity of doing more than merely notifying Dr. Smith of his nomination, a committee was therefore appointed for that purpose, consisting of Thomas Magehee, Harrison Parker, and Ivey Harris, esqrs. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and that the chairman and secretary forward them under their signatures.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

JAMES S. WORTHAM, Ch'm.  
BENJ. SUMNER, Sec'y.

#### WHIG MEETING.

A meeting was held at Mr. James Turner's, on Saturday the 9th inst. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Commons in our next Legislature. John J. Freeland, esq. was appointed chairman, and John C. Douglas secretary.

On motion of Thomas W. Holden, esq. the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the proposed meeting to be held at Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint Levi Whitted, James Williams, Adam M. Douglas, Joseph H. Bland, William Lewis, William Cain, James Jackson, senr., and Jacob Jackson (Little River), as delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district in said meeting.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the appointment of Dr. James S. Smith as the Harrison elector of this district, and that we will give him, together with the other Whig candidates whoever they may be, our hearty support.

On motion of John C. Douglas, the chairman was added to the delegates.

At the request of the meeting, Henry K. Nash, esq. expressed his views on national politics, in a concise and effective address.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. J. FREELAND, Ch'm.  
JOHN C. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

Census for 1840.—The census of the United States to be taken during the present year, will be upon a more comprehensive plan than usual. Hitherto it has been customary to enumerate the inhabitants only, under the several classifications of sexes, ages, colors, &c. By the late act of Congress for taking the census of 1840, the President of the United States was directed to cause the statistics of the country, regulating to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, &c. to be collected, and also statistical information in reference to Education.

The next census therefore will exhibit not only the amount of our population, but also a complete schedule of the aggregate property of the nation, ranged under different heads, and presenting at one view an accurate estimate of the vast resources of the United States, in all the various departments of industry, and including the numerous items of national wealth. Interrogatories, adapted to elicit

information on all topics embraced in the new plan, have been prepared to serve as formulas of statistical tables. Little additional labor or expense will be incurred by this enlarged system of proceeding, since the same persons who would in the usual manner be employed to take the census of numbers, may very easily put such other questions as may be required by the present regulations. One operation may serve to accomplish both duties as well as only one.

**Circulation of Newspapers, &c.**—Having now no pecuniary interest whatever in the *Spectator*, and being a volunteer in the Whig cause, we can, without the fear of being accused of self interest, appeal to the Whigs throughout the state to circulate, as extensively as possible, such papers and documents as will enlighten the people. The other party spare neither time nor expense in sending their papers into even the most remote nooks, and they thus keep up the delusion they have excited. Come forth, Whigs, and meet their poison by the proper antidote. Send the truth among the people, and the result will well repay you.

**Another Witness.**—At the late tremendous meeting of the Whigs at Columbus, Gen., the celebrated Sol. Smith, who is probably as well known throughout the Southern states as any man, was called on to say what he knew personally of Gen. Harrison. He has edited several newspapers, both North and South, and among others, the Independent Press, at Cincinnati, in 1831, at which time he opposed the re-election of Gen. Harrison to Congress. He said that "he knew of his own knowledge, that Gen. Harrison lost his election to Congress from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, in consequence of his voting with the South on the Missouri question. He stated that it was the first time that he had ever been beaten in an election, and that throughout the canvass he publicly justified his vote upon the ground that any interference with the question of slavery in the states or territories by the non-slaveholding states or by Congress was a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Smith also referred to many other interesting facts and incidents in the history of Gen. Harrison, which greatly entertained the large assemblage, and which went to prove to every unprejudiced mind, that Gen. Harrison was not only sound to the core on this subject, but that as a man, a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, he is every way entitled to the support of the South.

**A Bottomless Lake in Sussex county.**—A writer in the *Troy Morning Mail* gives the following notice of a remarkable pond in Sussex county in that State:

White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulins Kill, in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular, and about one-third of a mile in diameter. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance, it seems of a milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the lake at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up, of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown out upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake is composed entirely of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, the bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposit from which has been welling up since the memory of man, these countless myriads of unutilized shells? Is it possible that though far remote and at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication be connected with the grand shell mail deposit in the eastern part of the state.

C. B. E.

#### Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendents having completed a division of the county into school districts of five miles square, and such division being approved of and the necessary taxes levied by the County, therefore, with a view of facilitating the enterprise, it is earnestly requested that some one of the committee men in each district, will meet the superintendents in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, prepared to report the number of school houses in his district, their size, situation, &c. This information, if complete and satisfactory, will enable the chairman, some time during the next summer, to draw the money appropriated by law to common schools, from the state treasury, and pay it over to each school district—so that Orange county may soon have a system of common schools in full operation.

JOHN TROLINGER,  
Chairman S. C. S.

May 13. 21—

#### Notice.

**To John Horner.**  
YOU will take notice, that at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday of May, I shall apply for the benefit of the law for insolvent debtors, at which time and place you can appear and make objections, if you think proper.

HIRAM B. DALLEHEITE.

May 13. 21—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

# NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

**OUR STOCK COMPRISES**  
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.  
Do. do. Blue do.  
Do. do. Invisible Green do.  
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings.  
Brown and Irish Linens.  
Thread and Cotton Dispers.  
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins.  
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars.  
French, English, and American Prints, Florence, and Straw Braided Bonnets, Hosiery, and Palm Leaf Hats.  
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.  
Brush and Beaver Hats.

**ALSO,**  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.  
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,  
Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar,  
Coffee, Chocolate, Spices and Tallow Candles.  
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Racer Ginger, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. CALL AND SEE.

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

#### For Hire.

A FEMALE SERVANT, who is an excellent cook, wash woman, and house-keeper. Apply at this Office.

May 13. 21—

#### Strayed.

From the subscriber, on Sunday the 3d of May, a bay MARE, short tail, right hind leg to knee joint white, right eye blind, about 4 years old (under 4 years old). A liberal compensation will be given to any person who will deliver and move to the subscriber, or any information which will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received.

MOORE DANIEL.

May 13. 21—

#### Public Sale.

ON the 25th of the present month, there will be sold, at the dwelling house of Esphering B. Kerr, deceased, The TRACT OF LAND on which the lived.  
Some Horses, Milch Cows and Hogs, And all the Household and Kitchen Furniture.  
In a word, all the property she possessed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. A. WHITSITT, Executor.

May 4. 20—

#### SPRING FASHIONS, FOR 1840.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL, having recently returned from the North, would respectfully inform the public that he has received the most approved Paris, London, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Spring Fashions; and having in his employ gentlemen whose proficiency in the fashionable branches of their profession, rank them among the very best of Northern workmen, he is prepared to execute Tailoring in a manner which, for taste, neatness, durability and despatch, cannot be excelled North or South of the Potomac.

He would resign thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore received, and respectfully solicit a continuation of custom.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

May 6. 20—

#### Wanted.

A WELL DIGGER. Application may be made at this Office, either in person, or by letter postage paid.

May 6. 20—

#### Mail Arrangements.

PERSONS wishing to send letters by either of the Mail Stages, are requested to put them in the office before six o'clock in the evening, as the mail will be closed at that time.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

May 6. 20—

#### Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as executor of WILLIAM SMITH, dec'd, at Guilford County Court, February Term, 1839, requests all persons having claims against said Smith's estate, to present the same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborough, May 1, 1840. 20—

#### A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY.

JOHN DALY.

ALEXR. HALL.

Ridgeway, Waveren co., N. C. }  
April 25, 1840. 19—

#### Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 19—

#### Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enc Mills, April 2. 19—



